FIRST EDITION

The Prussians in France The Horrors of War.

Tremendous Gas Explosion.

Independence. Cuban

Letter from President Cespedes. Mexican Grant in California.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

POOR FRANCE.

The Horrors of War-Condition of Alance-The Universal Desolution in the French Pro-vinces—"The Renowned Lonfer, Uhrich."

A vivid idea of the sufferings and sorrows that follow in the train of war is given in the following letter from an Alsatian lady to her son in Newark, N. J., which is published in the Advertiser of that city. The writer is a resident of a village about five miles out of Strasburg:-

Whole villages are burned down and the inhabitants are living in the woods, having fled from their houses on the approach of the Prussians. Oh, how glad I am that you did not come home last spring, as you intended to do. And what would have become of your dear wife? You must know that those barbarian hordes never fail to ruin the virtues of wives and girls.

Oh, what misery! what poverty!
Oh Joseph, you ought to see Strasbourg now!
They capitulated the 5th of October, and as soon as the capitulation was known everybody got demoralized. Neighbors went to see each other, crying and embracing their friends. The soldiers broke their arms—sabres and guns many a cannon was thrown into the river Ill. All broke out in imprecations against the re-nowned loafer, Uhrich, who forbade his artillery to act against the besiegers with effect. On the 7th of October I ventured out in the town. What a heart-breaking view was offered to me! Whole streets burned completely down, pre-senting nething more than a heap of ruins, remains of black and smoky walls, with the half-burned furniture scattered among them, and sometimes a whole house thrown into the street, obstructing the passage. The quarter between the gate of Kronenburg and Steinstrasse, as well as the Finkmatt, are in ashes. The street of the Nuce Bleue, where you lived so long as a child, and where you knew every one of those magnificent buildings, is no more! You cannot imagine what misery is here; everything eaten up, everything stolen and car-

ried away; women are insulted and men beaten: and the same thing is repeated every day and every day. I had fourteen soldiers to lodge and two wounded Frenchmen; you can imagine how well they were cared for. I had to quarrel all the time with the Prussians, but finally got the best of them

If you should come home now you would see nothing else but ruins, ashes and desolation, and hunger and pain in every face. And what will we do then when those heavy snow-storms come on, without food, without shelter, and constantly pursued by those barbarian Prussians, who sing profane songs and cry "Down with the French!' as they did on the eve of the surrender of Strasburg. There is never a kind word spoken to us poor country people; everything is demanded with the pistol or sabre in hand. They shoot down people as they would game in a great hunting expedition.

DESOLATION EVERYWHERE. Herr Wachenhusen, writing from the vicinity of Chartres on the 15th to the Cologne Ga-

The small town of Auneau, near Chartres, which had been occupied by the Germans, had been punished with a fine for its connection with the surprise at Ablis. The Francs-tireurs, according to the hotel keeper, entered the town at 2 o'clock one morning with sixty captured Prussian cavalry soldiers, and wished to establish themselves there, but being refused any countenance by the inhabitants, who were fearful of the consequences, they retired just as the Prussians entered. The latter searched every house, but only found and shot five of the band.

Only greybeards, women, and children are now to be found in the wretched villages of the Loiret, and these are so destitute that they only live on what the German soldiers give them out of their rations of meat and bread. Even the better-off families in the towns and the country have for weeks been glad to have officers quartered upon them, for the officers are obliged to feed the inmates as well as themselves, and do so as soon as the ox is slaughtered and the car-

At Aureau the writer's host, a farmer, expressed a fear that the Grand Duke might meet with a mischance. He was an Orleanist, and had a great respect for the Prince. The same interest in him was shown in all the places where he fixed his quarters, the memory of the Duke of Orleans, to whom he was related, being held in great esteem by the French provincials and his death still remembered as a national disaster. "It is a disgrace," remarked the honest farmer, "that so great a nation as ours should sink so low. We, of course, desire the end of the war, and hate the Prusslans; but," he added, sighing, "I fear we shall still need them, and shall have to recall them in order to protect us against ourselves, for the end of the war will be but the beginning of our wretchedness. May God save us!"

HOW THE BAVARIANS LIVE ON THE COUNTRY Herr Wachenhusen states that the Bavarians and Prussians fraternize most cordially, and during the whole campaign he has not heard of a single misunderstanding between them. The Bavarians pay great attention to the material life, and with their anxiety for the menage they are a terror to the French peasants. In a village lies, perhaps, already a battalion of North German troops. All is still and quiet in the peasants' cottages. The soldiers are polishing their boots, stand in open kitchens, and wash their shirts or peel their

potatoes. A Bayarian column comes along the road, and suddenly there is a great commotion in the village. The hens cackle, the cocks crow, ducks and geese cry out for help. A few minutes afterwards all is again still, but no cock crows, ne duck quacks any more, the inhabitants wring their hands over the cut-off heads of their fowls which the column has left behind. "All hope abandon," I exclaim whenever I come through a village in which I see the Bavarians cantoned. Their philosophy, however, is the right one, and I expressly guard myself against the suspicion of meaning any disparagement.

The Bavarians are the true war philosophers. "A la guerre comme a la guerre." People should not begin a war if they do not like its disadvantages. Since the cold has set in we see the Bavariaus marching in their winter costume. Every garment that gives warmth is welcome to them. They have discovered an excellent hood in the greyish blue capotes of the fallen Zouaves and jager, whose heirs they have thus become. One fancies it is a French battalion on seeing the grey hoods.

Important Letter from President Cespedes— The Struggle Still Maintained with Hopes The following letter, addressed to General W. McMahon by the President of the republic of

Cuba, has been received:-REPUBLIC OF CUBA-GOD AND LIBERTY.

CAMAGUEY, August 22, 1876.—To General M. T. McMahon, President of the Cuban League or the United States.—Sir: I have received with the greatest pleasure your letter of the 11th of May of the present pear, in which you are good enough to inform me of the organization of the Cuban League of the United States, of the objects of the association of the Cuban League of the United States, of the objects of the association of the Cuban League of the United States, of the objects of the association of the Cuban League of the United States, of the objects of the Association of the Cuban League of the United States, of the objects of the Association of the Cuban League of the United States. tion, and of the sentiments which animate it in favor of the cause which we, the free men of this island, are maintaining. It is very gratifying and signifi-cant to the people of Cuba to know that the league has been established, and that you are its worthy

has been established, and that you are its worthy President; and we hope that it will produce important results for the speedy emancipation of all the slaves, both black and white, who are here fighting to secure the blessing of modern liberty, following in this the example of the American States. Believe me, General, that the Cubans have never doubted for a moment that the people of the United States are earnest in behalf of the liberty and independence of Cuba, notwithstanding the unfortunate attitude assumed by their Government; nor that the day is assumed by their Government; nor that the day is near at hand when public opinion, omnipotent in near at hand when public opinion, ominipotent in all governments purely republican, will compel the adoption of a more natural line of conduct, and which involves no departure from the true princi-ples of the great nation which your Government directs. For this reason the people of Cuba have not permitted the warmth of their sympathies with the people of the United States to be in any manner

But that which causes us the greatest satisfaction is the justice which you and your worthy associates have cone us, in distinguishing the conduct of the belligerent Cubans from that of their inhuman oppressors, including even those born on the soil, who light under the banners of tyranny. I swear to you on my honor that it is false, the calumny with which it is sought to prejudice us before the Cabinet of Washington, by asserting that we have imitated in any respect the atrocities of the Spaniards. No, a thousand times no! In the very first days of the revolution I endeavored to moderate the hardship of the war. On a later occasion I renewed with great earnestness my efforts towards the same end. Upon the consolidation of our Republican Govern-ment, it appealed again to that of Spain to abandon a practice revolting to modern civilization, rather than oblige us to resort to measures of reprisal. No result was obtained. Silence or insult was the sole reply. It was declared we were rebels, with whom they would hold no intercourse, except by bullets. It would have been shameful to the Cubans not to chastise such insolence. Yet, in doing so, there has ever been observed all the moderation consists. t with the stern duty imposed on If any Cuban officer or soldier, in a few very rare cases, has been guilty of excess in any particular, he has suffered immediately the penalty of death; for our Government has never authorized execution of prisoners taken in arms, excent after formal trial by military court. The Spaniards, on the contrary, mutilate the dead bodies of those whom they assassinate, and direct their insane fury against peaceful citizens, women, old men, and children, and hesitate not to dishonor their victims ov practices most foul.

The people of Cuba unite with the members of the League in the hope that these horrors will soon ccase. The Spaniard will be driven from our shores, and our beautiful and beloved island will take the place among civilized nations to which she has established her claim by courage and long-suffering, and by the capacity for self-government so steadily developed during her prolonged and honorable struggle.

Our people will always hold in grateful remem-brance the encouragement which they derive from the Cuban League of the United States, and from

the American nation in general, to which they are bound by so many ties of brotherhood. I have had the pleasure to transmit to the Cham-ber of Representatives for appropriate action the original of your courteons communication. Please have the goodness, General, to offer to your worthy associates the assurance of my high-

est consideration, and receive the same for yourself C. M. DE CESPEDES. General Jordan's Latest Plan for Achieving Cubau Independence-Scheme for Introduclug an Army and Arms from the United

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- A new plan for the benefit which has found many approvers. Its main features are drawn by General Jordan, and the following letter sketches them in chief part. They have been approved by Mr. Aldama and the conspicuous per-sons of the Cuban Junta, as his reply indicates.

The law lords of the Senate, however, shaving their heads, say the neutrality law of 1818 forbids any person within our limits to begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise whatever against any Spanish rule in Cuba. The intent of General Jordan's plan, they say, clearly is to begin here, and place in Cuba a military force armed and equipped,

and that those who furnish ships or transportation provide the means for it.

The emigrants, too, it is said, really enter them-seves to go to Cuba with intent or in order to serve the insurrectionists, and that Jordan's scheme is an advice that persons here assist the emigrants to go to the island so that they can embark in the military enterprise. The Senators and members of Congress familiar with the facts say that Jordan's plan is a repetition of the Crampton device of recruiting m for the British army in the Crimea, by inviting for the British army in the Canada, on payment of inducing them to go to Canada, on payment of board passage money, expenses, or the like, there board, passage money, expenses, or the like, the to decide whether they will enlist for the Crimea.

General Jordan's Plan. The plan from which the following passages are taken was prepared by General Jordan in August

The time has come when a plan of operations must be definitely settled for the approaching winter season in Cuba. My plan is simple and of easy exe-

AMERICAN BOLDIERS NEEDED.

There are ample resources of men in the island if they were armed, equipped, and properly supplied with ammunition—men who may be readily moulded into an effective army if some good foreign officers were introduce to drill and handle them, especially the negroes, who may be thus made excellent soldiers, drilled even in the English language, as many regiments of Germans were during the inte war in this country. But while, as I have said, there is abundance of native personnel in Cuba for an army, I am nevertheless satisfied it will be expedient that about lifteen hundred Americans should be induced to emigrate, to form the nucleus around which the native Cubans may rally and soli lify into an overpowering force; and I may say here this is the wish and the view, as I know, of all our people in Cuba. I believe, too, it may be achieved without conflicting with the neutrality laws of the United States, which, for my part, I must say I do not design to violate.

HOW MEN MAY BE SHIPPED. In the interview I had with Mr. Fish, I was much impressed with his character as a gentleman, and his sincere desire to give all lawful aid that he may to the Cubans. He assured me, indeed, of his be-lief that there is nothing in the neutrality laws which can be construed into a hindrance of Americans going to Cuba any more than elsewhere, provided they go unarmed upon a ship whose cargo is not contraband of war—that is to say, if they go manifestly as passengers, and not evidently as an armed military expedition.

GRAND EMIGRATION SCHEME, I have a great number of applications from gentlemen of influence in this country who wish to go to Cuba with parties to settle and live there, after having assisted to free it from Spanish tyranny. These persons may be informed in due season that transportation will be provided at certain places for such parties of emigrants as may be ready at the specified time, and also that subsistence and transportation will be afforded from interior points to the place or places of embarkation, but with the distinct under-standing that they will leave this country singly as emigrants, to become Cupans by naturalization and entirely free to do as they please in Cuba upon landing there; for I repeat there must not be even an intention, and there need not be any violation of the laws. an intention, and there need not be any violation of the laws. And especially, therefore, there must be no offer of bounties, and the going of the men must be absolutely voluntary or without other inducement than such as may have led Americans to emigrate from State to State, and particularly to California and other territories abounding in the precious metals. I am satisfied in this way a sufficient emigration may be inaugurated, if managed with discretion and a proper respect and consideration for the view of the present administration in this connection.

TIME FOR CARRYING OUT THE SCHEME. This emigration should be arranged to be carried out so late in the year as to secure its members from risk of the perniclous fever which infests the point which should be the immediate objective. Indeed, I would suggest a day as late as the 25th of December, the day Puerto began his campaign against me last year. It is, as you know, a great

fete day in Cubs—one of extreme relaxation with officers, so diers, and the people of the cities—and all become absorbed with the amusements of the hour, so that there is no discipline or organization among the people for the time. A landing made thes consequently will find affairs peculiarly favorable for its success.

THE GAINS of the capture of Santiago de Cuba would, of course, be enormous, moral and material. 1. It would give Cuba a seaport, in which connection I will hereafter submit a special plan of subse-

tion I will hereafter submit a special plan of subsequent defense.

2. A great quantity of money, sugar, coffee, rum, cocos, and some tobacco would be acquired to be devoted to the immediate uses of the republic—acquired by the confiscation of all in the hands of the Spanish Government and Spanish enemies, and also by donations on the part of friends.

3. Many arms and much military supplies would be captured, enough to arm and equip a native force that would immediately assembled most eager for arms.

for arms. 4. If conducted with proper secrecy and audacity, or dash, I am confident that some Spanish officers of high rank would be taken and made hostages for the future treatment of prisoners of war with proper humanity on the Spanish side; and soon, in-deed, we might be able to force the enemy to enter into a cartel for the exchange of prisoners.

These are some of the immediate results to be anticipated, while the moral phases of the affair are

A GAS EXPLOSION.

Chinamen Severely Injured-Probable Patal Injuries to the Great Physician Li-Po-Tal. About 7 o'clock last evening, says the San Francisco Bulletin of the 29th ult., a terrific explosion occurred in the building on the southeast corner of Clay and Dupont streets. The

building was owned by the great Chinese physician who, during the past six years, has hum-bugged thousands of Americans, and amassed a magnificent fortune, and was occupied solely by Chinese.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED. At the hour above named, Dr. Li-Po-Tai, accompanied by two other Chinamen, entered the house, and going upstairs, proceeded to one of the front rooms, which was fitted up in a style of gorgeous Chinese elegance. They opened the door of the room, entered, and the Doctor, taking a match, lit it for the purpose of lighting the gas, and there immediately followed an explosion, which was most disastrous in its effects. It appears that the person who had cleaned up the room in the morning had turned on the gas, and it had been escaping all day, and as the room was almost air-tight, it had become completely filled with gas, which, commingling with the atmospheric air, had formed a compound fully as explosive as gunpowder, and almost as terrific in its effects as nitro-glycerine. WHAT FOLLOWED.

The lighting of the match set fire to the explosive compound, and a loud report followed; every window in the room was shattered to pieces; the furniture was demolished, and almost everything in the room was rendered a total wreck. Dr. Li-Po Tai, who had advanced farthest into the room, was thrown with great violence to the floor, and his head, face, arms, and neck burned in a most terrible manner. He also inhaled a volume of flame, and the air passages leading to the lungs were badly burned The Chinaman who was immediately behind him was also severely burned about the head, face, and shoulders. He, too, was thrown to the floor. The third man stood near the door, and was considerably burned, but not near so badly as either of his companions. Seeing the explosion, he jumped back and attempted to get down the stairs, but tripping, fell headlong to the bottom and sustained severe injuries of the head-so severe, in fact, that he was unable to get up.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CHINESE. The report of the explosion was heard by a large number of persons, who hastened to the spot, and in a few minutes several hundred persons had collected. An American physician was summoned to attend upon the injured Chinamen, and he did all he could to alleviate their sufferings, but he informed an attache of the Bulletin that the injuries of Li-Po-Tai were of such a character that it was almost impossible for him to survive.

ANOTHER MEXICAN GRANT.

Five Lengues of Tin Mines Claimed. The following communication appears in the Cincinnati Commercial:-

"While the newspapers are discussing the questions of the McGarrahan claim, and the probable reasons for Grant taking so much interest therein, it may not be improper to call the attention of the public to another fraud that that is nearly if not of quite equal magnitude to the great McGarrahan swindle. I refer to the attempt to float a Mexican grant on the Temeschal tin miners in San Bernardino county, California.

'A succinct history of this case may not be uninteresting to your many readers. About 1853 or 1854 Leonardo Serrano, a native Californian, put in a claim, before the Board of Land Commissioners, which was in session at that time in California, for a Mexican grant of five leagues of land to cover what was known as the Rancho de Temeschal. After due investigation his claim was rejected, and so the matter rested until 1859, when tin was discovered in rather a romantic way, within three miles of the Serrano house; but in the interim Serrano had died. Upon the discovery of tin, Mr. Abel Stearns, of Los Angeles, bought the widow Serrano's claim. Stearns, by the way, was the first man that ever sent any California gold to the United States Mint, he having sent gold taken from the diggings near the Mission San Fernando, twenty-five miles from Los Angeles, more than ten years before Marshall discovered gold in Sutter's mill-race. Stearns took an appeal in the United States District Court from the Land Commissioner's decision, and after considerable delay obtained decree for five leagues of lands. The locators of the mining claims then appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington, where, in 1867, the finding of the court below was reversed, and the claim and mines were declared public land. During the pendency of the result in Washington, Pioch & Co., of San Francisco, tried unsuccessfully to purchase some of the lodes in the tin districts from the original locators. After the decision of the gupreme Court, Pioch bought the San Jacinto Ranche, grant that was confirmed by the Land Commis sioners about sixteen years ago, and situated twenty-six miles from Temeschal. Pioch is now before the Land Commissioner at Washington, trying, with considerable show of success, to float this grant on the tin mines. Here are tin mines that were discovered eleven years ago, from which ore has been taken which would yield over 60 per cent. of tin-the only locality in the United States where tin has been found in paying quantities; and yet they are unde-veloped. The only thing that has been done with them was to make a tin box, which was presented to ex-Secretary Seward, and which was itemized by every paper in the United States as something very remarkable. Yes, all of these years these mines have been dormant; the discoverers of the mines have not been permitted to work them, and the grant claimants would not work them for fear of attracting public attention to their true value before they had the title arranged to suit them-selves. If these mines were equally developed they would, doubtless, be as valuable as the New Liria Quicastiver Mines, bet the country is losing revenue which would be derived from the working of the same, all because a few men desire, by fraud, to take that which justly belongs

-Cincinnati permitted Mrs. Hessing, a respectable woman, to be buried alive in a well plt, and deliberated two hours whether there was any use in trying to get her out. She was dead when her body was recovered, but the city is not hanged for murder.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE

The Occupation of Orleans

Despatch from King William.

News Sent into Paris.

Details of the Late Sorties.

The New Mexico Silver Mines.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

King William's Desputch Announcing the Cap-ture of Orleans. E BERLIN, Dec. 6 .- King William has forwarded the following despatch to Queen Augusta, under date of Versailles, December 5:-

"The city of Orleans was occupied by our forces last night, without being stormed. The 3d Corps took nine cannon and 1 mitrallleuse. The 8th Corps of the 1st Army, on the 4th inst., beat the French in several conflicts northeast of Rouen, taking one gun aud four hundred prisoners. Our loss was only one killed and forty wounded. WILLIAM."

The Parisians told of Orionas. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- The Prussians have sent a flag into Paris announcing the capture of Orleans, the rout of the army of the Loire, with the capture of thirty guns, and thousands of prisoners, and also a report of the death of General Ducrot.

The Russian Difficulty.
St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—The Russian Government has forwarded despatches to the Government at Vienna, Florence, Tours, and Constantinople with regard to the Black Sea question. They are similar to those addressed to Baron Bruanow, the Russian representative at London. The general tenor of all these despatches is that the Russian demands are essential to the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

Further Particulars of the Recent Sorties. LONDON, Dec. 7 .- The special correspondent of the Tribuns at the headquarters of the Crown the Tribine at the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, at Chateau de Conen, writes on the lat:—"Prince George has removed his headquarters from Le Vert Galant to Chelles-on-the-Marne, to co-operate with the expedition of the 6th Corps. There was a grand effort yesterday. The day before there was a heavy cannonade, but no infantry appeared on the north side. Very early proceedings to the country of the country of the country appeared on the north side. yesterday it was apparent there was hot work on the west; the fort of Mont Valerien was thundering

away.
"From an eminence overhanging Argenteuli everything was visible. A battle was in progress at the south. Towards Mont Valerien, but closer to my position, the work was very v Since early in the morning, shells batteries at Nanterre and Courbevoice been crashing into Bezons and Argen-teuil. The sheltered road behind the latter town was scored in many places with deep rats made by shells. The bank of the river on the French side was lined by their infantry, who kept up a faltering fire into the darkness, in anticipation of an attempt to restore the bridge at Bezons. occupying that town, Argenteuil, and the intermeposts stood to their arms, but made no effort to reply to a fire so purposeless and doing so little

"The batteries on the other side of the river, from the eminence where I stood, kept up an unremitting fire upon it. Shells ploughed its summit in all directions, and the buildings which crowned it were knocked about remorselessly. As day broke, it be-came too dangerous a position, and, notwithstand-ing its advantages as a point of outlook, I was compelled to evacuate it. A retreat into the low ground beyond it was out of the frying-pan into the fire.' If I went east, shells from La Briche were tumbling into Epinay, Strat, and Deuil. Mont-magny and Stains were having rough times at the hards of the Fort Double-Crown-of-the-North. Further around, Drancy and Le Bourget were at-

tacked by Fort de l'Est Margency I accompanied a staff officer through Montmagny to Garges and Arnouville.
Then for the first time the inevitable result—a retrograde movement—set in. The French, however, deserve credit for their regular manner of retreat.
"Another demonstration took place in the direction of Le Bourget, at a later hour. Dense columns of French troops showed themselves on the plain in front of the Fort of Aubervilliers, and advanced steadily toward Le Bourget. But they lost heart before they got nearer than the railway station, and never came within range. Bourget, already pounded with shells, was again bombarded. All day, in fact, the shell-fire from the forts all around the circuit was heavy and continuous, but so wild and pur-poseless that it did little damage. Everpthing on the northern side has been in the nature of a feint."

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Meeting of the Legislature. SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 7.—Both houses of the Legislature are now in session, but they merely meet and adjourn from day to day without transacting any business, until it can be determined whether the session is legal or not. Some of the lawyers and nearly all the members of the Legislature hold that the first of the biennial sessions provided for by the laws of Congress can be held now, while others hold that the first of these sessions should not be held until December 1, 1871. Inquiries have been sent to Washington in regard to the dispute.

Mining Excitement. Considerable excitement has been created here by the arrival of parties from the Ralston and Silver City mines with immensely rich specimens of ore. In a rock of eighty pounds fifty ounces of silver were obtained. Another specimen yielded ten onnees of silver from 22 pounds of rock, and many specimens are estimated as valuing \$8000 per ton. Quite a number of persons are getting ready to start for these mines.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Slege of Montevideo. LISBON, Dec. 6 .- The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro arrived here to-day bringing dates from that city to the latter part of November. The Brazilian news was unim-

The Buenos Ayres authorities were negotiating with Jordan. The city of Montevideo was closely besieged

by the rebels. FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Albany. ALBANY, Dec. 8 .- The grocery store of J. W. Hall, No. 315 Broadway, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of \$6000 and the building about \$3500-insured.

FROM THE STATE.

Death of Supr. John P. Cox. TOWANDA, Pa., Dec. 8 - John P. Cox, Esq.

General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy, while in the discharge of his duties. He was a most faithful and efficient officer, and will be much lamented.

The following particulars regarding the death of Mr. Cox were received this morning .-Towanda, Dec. 8, 1870.—Hon. Asa Packer-Messrs. Cox and Stedman drove from Waverley to the cross ing of Erie and Southern Central. After examin ing of Erie and Southern Central. After examining the condition of the work they walked to the carriage. After going a short distance the horse banked. Mr. Cox got out, halted the horse, and while in the act was seized with a violent neuralgic pain in the right knee. He stepped back from the horse, dropped on his left knee, and commenced rabbing the other. This lasted but a moment, when he fell forward upon his face and died immediately. He died like a faithful soldier at his post. None were more devoted to duty or more honest in its dismore devoted to duty or more honest in its discharge. I do not know how to replace him. His remains will be taken to Bethlehem for interment ROBERT H. SAYRE.

FROM WASHINGTON. Naval Orders. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. - Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann has been ordered to duty in the office of the inspector at the Navy Yard, New York, Lieutenant-Commander Baker and First Assistant Engineer Allen are detached from the Dictator, and Lieutenant-Commander Nichols from the Terror, and both placed on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster McGowan has been detached from the Navy Yard. New York, and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont. Master John A. Vaughan has resigned.

Army Orders. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander S. Webb, unassigned, has been honorably discharged from the ser-vice of the United States by the President, under the new army act. Colonel Webb, who served as Brevet Major General during the war, also serve1 as chief of staff to General Meade, and acted as Chief Marshal at the inauguration of President Grant, Can-tain Leicester Walker and Lieutenant George W. Smith, at their own requests, have been honorably discharged the service under the same act. One hundred recruits have been ordered from New York to San Diego, California, to recruit the 21st Infantry.

Decline of American Commerce. Representative Lynch's select committee on the decline of American commerce will hold their first meeting this session to-morrow. The entire subject as heretofore referred is still before them. A report will be made at an early day.

As usual, so much of the President's message as

relates to that matter was referred to the Commit-tee on Commerce, this being a standing committee, not however, involving any conflict with the subjects before the special committee.

FROM NEW ENGLAND. Convicted of Manslaughter.

Boston, Dec. 8.—Two Italians, Bonerio and Gilio, tried for the murder of Geraldino, another Italian, in July last, have been convicted of manslaughter. CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM - THIRD SESSION.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Bills were introduced and laid

Washington, Dec. 8.—Bills were introduced and laid on the table as follows:

By Mr. Wilson (Mass.), to prevent the assessments of money upon Government employes for political or other purposes. The bill provider that it shall be unlawful for any head of department, collector of customs or internal revenue, or other "covernment officials to permit or knowingly fail to prohibit any such assessment, and any employe paying such assessment shall be dismissed from office, and be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

office, and be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Eithe bill also provides for the following addition to the cath now subscribed to:—"And that I have not, during the same time, paid or promised to pay any assessment or involuntary contribution for political or other purposes." It also forbids, under the same penalties, any importer, broker, agent, or other person from making to any Government official or employe, or member of his family, directly or indirectly, any present, gratuity, reward, or compensation for any service promised or rendered in connection with the duties of his office.

House of Representatives. Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented a remonstrance of envelope manufacturers, printers, and stationers, in

New York, against the manufacture and sale by the Government of stamped envelopes and the printing

New York, against the manufacture and sale by the Government of stamped envelopes and the printing of business cards thereon.

By Mr. Nye, to create a fund to be known as the Mine ral Land Fund and for other purposes.

By Mr. Ross, a joint resolution relating to the Miami Indian reservation in Kansas.

By Mr. Pomeroy, amendatory of the Pre-emption laws. Also, a joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment relating to female suffrage.

By Mr. Abbott, to establish the Western Judicial district of North Carolina.

By Mr. Morton, to provide that all elections for President, Vice President, and members of Congress shall be by ballot, and Mr. Morton, in reply to Mr. Trumbull, explained that the bill was intended to apply to Kentucky and perhaps one or two other States where the elections were view were and not by ballet.

The resolution relating to colored schools in the District of Columbis was modified, on motion of Mr. Sumner, so as to direct the request for information to the Secretary of the Interior instead of to the President.

Mr. Ross submitted a resolution reciting the allegation of frauds now being perpetrated in the disposal of the lands embraced in the Miami Indian reservation in Kansas, and directing an inquiry by the Committee on Indian Affairs whether it is not advisable to direct a suspension of the issuance of patents or other evidence of title to said lands until such action may be taken for their disposal, as is contemplated by terms of treaty of 1854 with said Miami Indians. Laid over.

At 12 40 the Senate went into executive session.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Dec. 8.—Stocks seady, Money 6:37
per cent. Gold, 110%, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 107%;
do. 1864, do., 106%; do. 1865, do. 107; do.
1865, new, 109%; do. 1867, 109%; do. 1888, 109%;
10-408, 107%; Virginia 68, new, 64; Missouri
68, 92%; Canton Co., 67%; Cumberland preferred,
25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90%; Erie,
24; Reading, 102%; Adams Express Co., 65%;
Michigan Central, 120%; Michigan Southern,
91%; Illinois Central, 124%; Cleveland and Pittsburg,
164%; Chicago and Rock Island, 108%; Pittsburg,
and Fort Wayne, 94%; Western Union Telegraph,
44%.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TRLEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1870. The local money market is quite active, as usual, but there is a tendency to stringency. which is probably due to the extreme caution o the banks in discounting paper and thus forcing most of the transactions on the street. The general impression is that the market will work closely until after the holidays, and that rates may advance a point in consequence, but we do not anticipate any serious pressure unless the market should be manipulated by the speculative rings. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. and prime paper at 7@9 per cent. Gold is dull and weak at a range of 11016@

In Government bonds speculation is quiet, though the tendency of the market continues upward.

The stock market continues active, but prices are weak. In State and city loans no sales were made. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 90%. Large sales of Reading Railroad at 51 3-16@ 1%. Pennsylvania sold freely at a decline; 51%. Pennsylvania sold freely at a decline; sales at 60%@60%, closing at 61, b. o. Oil Creek and Allegheny changed hands at 46%@46%, and

Catawissa preferred at 37%.

In Canal stocks the only activity was in Lehigh, which sold at 34@34%. The balance of the list was quiet. Germantown Bank sold at 90 and Central Transportation at 51%. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

| reput | test of De Training | 200 | at An in water or said | 20.00 |
|----------|---------------------|------|---|-------|
| | FIRST | BOAR | D. | |
| £1000 | Pa R 2 mt 6s.100 | 5 al | Nat Bk Ger'n | 90 |
| | N Jer Ex'mpts | | | |
| - Second | due in 1880 104% | | | |
| 48000 | W Jer 78. ls. 97 | | | |
| | W & Frank 7s 85% | | | |
| | Leh gold L.c. 90% | | | |
| | Read R ls. | 100 | | |
| 20 61 | sown trf. 51% | | | |
| 2 | do.sown.trf. 514 | | do | |
| 300 | do .12.2d.51 3-16 | | | |
| 100 | do 63.51 3-16 | 100 | dob60. | |
| | | | | |
| 260 | | | | |
| 500 | do18, 51 % | | | |
| 100 | do2d. 51% | | | 34 |
| 5 8 | hOCAAR. 46% | 300 | dols.b30. | 84% |
| 100 | do. s60wn. 46% | 200 | | 84 |
| 250 | do ls. b30. 46% | 200 | do 14.860. | 34 |
| no. | do 46% | 80 | dols. | |
| 100 | do 46% | | Cent Trans | |
| | | | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 200 |
| | | | | |

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Washburne Correspondence.

Complexion of Committees,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Proceedings of Congress

FROM WASHINGTON.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 8.—In reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for all the correspondence be-tween the United States Minister at Paris and the Secretary of State, from the breaking out of the war between France and Prussia, the President to-day informed the Senate that all the desired correspondence was communicated with the other dip correspondence accompanying the President's mes-sage on the 5th instant.

Changes in Committees. Mr. Edmunds is appointed on the Committee on Appropriations in place of Mr. Wilson. The Judi-ciary. Naval, and Military Affairs remain the same with the exception in the last of Mr. Ames for Mr.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TER M-THIRD SESSION.

House. Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Hill (N. Y.) moved to stike out all the sections of the bill relating to the franking privilege, being equiva-ient to its abolition. The motion was agreed to—year 97, nays 79.

Mr. Hill (N. J.) moved an additional section, declaring that no person should bereafter exercise the franking

that no person should hereafter exercise the franking privilege.

Mr. Farnsworth said that there was no necessity for that as the sections regulating the franking privilege were struck out, and a the last section of the bill repealed all other postal laws.

Mr. Hill preferred to have a positive declaration of the fact embedded in the bill.

Mr. Walker (Ohio) neved an amendment to it allowing the free interchange of newspapers and magazines, and the circulation of weekly papers within the county of their publication. Pending the vote on it Mr. Niblack introduced a bill providing for the appointment of clerks of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Evansville and New Albany. Ind. Also, a bill to repeal the act of 31st of May, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote.

Mr. Rutler (Mass.) gave notice that he would on Taes day nexts ask the House to consider the ceneral amnesty. The death of Robert Ridgway, late member from Vir. givia, was announced, and remarks eulogistic of his character were made by Messrs. McKenzie, Maynard, Brooks (N. Y.) and Booker.

The House then, at \$20, adjourned until Monday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Cases.

United States District Court-Judge Cadwalader. In the case of the United States vs. Edward S. Donnelly, an action on a distiller's bond, a verdict by consent was rendered for the Government for \$1035.70, several points of law being reserved by the

George H. Bender, assignee in bankrupter, vs. A.
M. Hoover, bankrupt, and Nathan Hall and Abraham
Kleckner, creditors. This is an action of trover to recover certain goods alleged to have been sent by Mr. Hoover to Northampton, and sold for the benefit of Messrs. Hall and Bender pending the proceed ings in bankruptcy. On trial.

Prison Cases. Court of Quarter Sessions Indus Passon.

Prison cases are now before the Court.

I homas Duross pleaded guilty to four charges of

Moll Baggs, a rum old lady, was found guilty of

having smashed a window while on a spree, and attempting to injure the nose of the policeman who offered to escort her to quarters.

John J. Lewis, a diminutive Hungariar, was tried upon a charge of larceny. John J. Feil testified that the prisoner came to him in an apparently destitute condition, and representing himself to be a member of the secret order to which I belonged, solicited charity; I took the wanderer in, and left him in his room for a few minutes, where fifty dollarc were lying in an unlocked drawer, and upon returning met his protege going out, but promising to come back soon; he waited in vain for him, and looking into his drawer found his money had vanished at the same time; he, of course,

caused his arrest at the earliest opportunity. Lewis made a speech in English, very much burdened, however, with foreign accent, dwelt in feeling terms upon his good character, and was particular to mention that he had twice before been arrested upon charges of stealing, but was each time released for want of evidence against him. Jury out.

| NAR Gold g | R & | LAI | NER | Brok | ers, | rep | ort | th!s | morning |
|---------------|------|-----|-----|------|-------|-----|-----|------|---------|
| | L. M | | | | 11.15 | | | | 110% |
| 10:45 | ** | | | 110% | 12:05 | P, | M. | **** | 110% |
| 11 10 | " | | | 110% | | | | | 110% |

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Dec. 8.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$25 per ton.

Seeds-Cloverseed is in full demand, at full prices. Sales of 100 bushels at 10%@10%c. Wib. Timothy is nominal at \$5@5.25. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at \$2@2.10. The Flour market is without improvement, there being no demand except from the home trade, whose

purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at

\$4.50@4.75; extras at \$5@5.50; Iowa and Wis-

consin extra family at \$5.50@6; Minnesota do. do. at \$6@6.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6@6.25; Ohio do. do at \$6.25@7; and fancy brands at \$5.25@8, as in quality. Rye Frour may be quoted at \$5.25. There is a firmer feeting in the Wheat market, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 3000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.40.21.32 among at \$1.50.21. bushels Indiana red at \$1.40@1.43; amber at \$1.45@ 1.47; and white at \$1.50@1.55. Rye sells in a small way at 95@94c. for Western and Pennsylvania, and

Sca34c. for Delaware. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 79@13c.; 400 bushels Western mixed, new, at 70c.; and 1000 bushels white at 72c. Oats are unchanged Sales of white Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c. No sales were reported in Barley or Mait.
Whisky may be quoted at 91c. for Western ironbound, with sales of 100 barreis.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, Dec. 8. — Arrived, steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 8 STATE OF THERMOMSTER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M. 48 | 11 A. M. 50 | 2 P. M. 49 CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P.

Clyde & Co. Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & CG. Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do. Steamer Hannah Sophia, Teaf, Derby, Sinnickson

Steamer Hannah Sophia, Teaf, Derby, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr A. F. Randolph, Maynes, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.

Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Providence, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.

Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, do. do.

Schr Mary S. Cranmer, Harner, do. do.

Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, do. do.

Schr Almira Wooley, King, Gioucester, do.

Schr Samuel C. Hart, Kelley, New Bedford, do.

Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Washington, do.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Newport, do.

Schr Othello, Matthews, Newburyport, Sinnickson & Co.

& Co. Schr West Wind, Townsend, Providence, Schr F. G. Edwards, Lee, Lynn, Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, Schr M. M. Merriman, Babblet, Dighton,